BY THE LATE MRS. PRANCES S. OSGOOD. I have something sweet to tell you, But the secret you must keep; And, remember, if it is n't right,

I am "talking in my sleep. For I know I am but dreaming, When I think your love is m And I know they are but seeming, All the hopes that round me shine.

So remember, when I tell you, What I can no longer keep, We are none of us responsible For what we say in sleep. My pretty secret's coming !

O, listen with your heart, And you shall hear it humming So close 'twill make you start. O shut your eyes so earnest, Or mine will wildly weep; Hove you! I adore you!—but "I am talking in my sleep!"

From the New York Spirit of the Times. THE BACHELOR'S ERIDAL. AN ORIGINAL PARODY ON THE EURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a laugh was heard, nor a joyous note, As our friend to the bridal we hurried,
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot At the bachelor just to be married. We married him quickly, to save his fright,

Our heads from the sad sight turning.

And we sighed as we stood by the lamp's dim light,
To think he was no more discerning. To think that a bachelor, free and bright,

And shy of the girls as we found him, Should here by the altar, by dead of night, Be caught in the snare that bound him! Few and short were the words we said, Though we heartily ate of the cakes,
Then escorted him home from the scene of dread,
And thought how awf'ly he shakes.

We thought as we hallowed his lowly bed the shovel and broom-stick would break o'er his head. And the tears he would shed on his pillow. Says he, "they will talk of their friend who has gone,

old Bach will upbraid me. But nothing I'll reck if they'il let me sleep on, Neath the coverlet just as they've hid me. But half of our heavy task was done, Ere the clock told the hour for the other, And we left with the hope that the fate he had won.

Would never be won by another.

Slowly and sadly we marched down From the top of the uppermost story, And we never have heard from or seen the poor man, Whom we left not alone in his glory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT WAS RE CEIVED AT WASHINGTON-Mrs. TAYLOR'S VATICI-NATIONS .- A correspondent writing to the Buffalo Express,

breeze. They were so contradictory that hope was buoyed up until the last. At about eleven, coming from a friend's house in Kentacky, which is in the same district where his relatives live. In the course of conversation, he said, 'Well, Marshall, they killed off Gen. Harrison at Washington in

ponder upon :-LIBERTY !- EQUALITY !- FRATERNITY !- Fugitives from

the prison house of Southern despotism with their friends and protectors in council! Such persons as have escaped from slavery, and those who are resolved to stand by them, are invited to meet for mutual their vows upon a common after? Let them come from every quarter—free men, free women and fugitives! They are bid a most cordial welcome, by the bid a most cordial welcome by the good people of Cazenovia. There are friends, hospitalities, meeting houses, and beautiful groves there! Let all come who have a heart and

GERRIT SMITH, President. CHARLES B. RAY, Secretary.

By this curious and barefaced pronunciamento, it is appa rent that there is in this State an organized institution of ociety, whose object it is to entice slaves from their owners society, whose object it is to entice slaves from their owners in the Southern States, and to protect and conceal fugitives who may run away from their masters. We do not know that a more insulting or mendacious article ever came under our notice. It invites such persons as have escaped from slavery, and those who are resolved to stand by meet, "not simply for an exchange of congratulations," as we are given to understand, but for the consideration of such subjects as are pertinent to the present prospect and condi-tion of the slave and free colored population of the country. In other words, the object of the proposed meeting is to de-vise additional measures for the purpose of encouraging the slaves of the South to thy from their happy homes, and throw themselves on the protection of the abolition faratics, who, in return, will allow them to black their boots, or give them the liberty of starving.

Now, we would ask all fair and candid men, what can the

Southern States think of the North, when they see published, in a whig organ, this unscrupations and factions document. They have evidence before them of the existence of an assomitting roobery under Southern laws. Is it any wonder that they throw in our teeth the assertion that the North disregards the constitution; that they are ever willing and prepared to violate it, for the gratification of their fanaticism, or the indulgence of an abstract theory of his constitution of their fanaticism, or the indulgence of an abstract theory of his penevolence at home, but must go abroad to discover objects. clation, organized for the express purpose of violating the constitution of the United States, and of, in addition, committing robbery under Southern laws. Is it any wonder benevolence at home, but must go abroad to discover objects fit for charity and assistance? We would venture our existence against a coconnut, that there is not an individual connected with this incendiary society, who, it he become owner to morrow of a let of negroes, would give freedom to one of them, without receiving beforehand his market value "in eash or approved acceptances," from the biggest of them down to the smallest. And, notwithstanding that we have this evidence of such a society existing in our midst, we hear a great deal about Southern fanaticism, Southern slavery, and Southern everything else that is bad. We hope will come when these destructives will have justice

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5, 1850.

The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Pearce seems to meet with general favor; though the 32d deg. of latitude seems, in the opinion of Southern members and Senators, to be rather hard on Texas. Let us settle the boundary question by all means; all other questions will settle themselves. There is no fight in California.

The Southern ultras in the Senate threaten to vote for the Wilmot Provise, if the House attach, the Ulah, bill. The

War, but there is no hurry in his appointment, Gen. Scott answering admirably for a Secretary of War pro tem. The of War will certainly be taken from a cotton

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, ap-THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, appointed by Government to determine the boundary line of Mexico and California, left New York on Saturday afternoon in the steamer Galveston, for Port Lavacca, in Texas. The party consists of about 105 persons, and they are accompanied by an escort of U. S. Infantry, numbering some 140 or 150 men. The military officers are Col. McClellan, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Straint. of the Navy. Bt. Lieut. Col. McClellan, of the Top. Engineers, is the Astronomer, who will be assisted by Capt. Hardcastle. the Navy. Bt. Lieut. Col. McClellan, of the Top. Engineers, is the Astronomer, who will be assisted by Capt. Hardcastle and Lieut. Whipple, and others of the same corps. Bt. Captain Sutherland, of the United States marines, also accompanies the expedition in the Commissary department. Mr. Gray is the Chief Surveyor of the boundary commission.—He will be aided by numerous assistants. Mr. Bartlett, the Commissioner, did not leave with expedition, but is awaiting the appointment of a Secretary of the Interior, to give him his final instructions. He will probably depart about the 13th inst., and join the main body at San Antonia.

A VOTER FOR GEN. WASHINGTON. A VOTER FOR GEN. WASHINGTON.

John Vanhooser lives in the county of Jefferson, Tenn., and he voted for Gen. Washington for the Presidency. He is in the 122d year of his age. Until recently, the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register tells us, he was in the habit of walking to and from town on calls of business, a distance of five or six miles, without experiencing fatigue. He is a German by birth; but emigrated to this country about one hundred years since. He was in several of the most important battles of the Revolution. He voted for General Washington, for President, one word in regard to what fell from the State finer and that a Central Executive Committee of seven be appointed to carry out these objects, and also a local committee along the line.

Senator speaks the opinion or judgment of a majority of the State finer and that a Central Executive Committee of seven be appointed to carry out these objects, and also a local committee along the line.

The tailors on a strike in New York got into a terrible riot on Monday last: they fentered houses and took work from persons engaged on it—a general fight ensued, some two or three were killed, 20 or 30 wounded and about forty thrown linto prison.

Boston, August 5.

## RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1850.

Editorial Correspondence, Washington, August 3, 1850. I arrived here last night, and find that a heavy duliness hangs over the city, after the recent excitement. The Senate adjourned over till Monday, and the House to-day had a quiet, business-session upon the Indian Appropriation Bill, which raised not a breeze. The Slavery question was not once touched upon, and of course the elements of discord were hushed. On Monday, however, we may look out for a lit-Senate a bill to give a territorial government to New Mexico, and settle the Texas Boundary. And in the House (it being resolution-day) a vigorous effort will be made to push being resolution-day) a vigorous effort will be made to push categorized. The Northern men, especially the Whigs, talk of doing their utmost to get in California—on the other hand, I hear that sixty Southern members have held a meeting and agreed to stand by each other, in resorting to every ing and agreed to stand by each other, in resorting to every are bound to look to and protect the safety and happiness. parliamentary device to defeat the bill. Should this be so, we may witness a protracted and painful struggle.

The defeat of the Adjustment Bill is much commented on, and Mr. Pearce catches it on all sides, as the real author of its defeat. Specuations are very considerable to program of a State to an obedience paramount to mis operance to the country. In the conflict of sentingent its ried you will have the developments of the next few days. From all I can see and heart, my great at the existing up of the Scenate life is increased in the William of author of its defeat. Speculations are very contradic-

The hotels were thronged with an anxious crowd of the legislators of our country and distinguished strangers, catching at all the rumors which were borne upon the passing breeze. They were so contradictory that hope was buoyed up until the last. At about eleven, coming from a friend's house, I met one directly from the President's. Upon asking how he was, he replied, with a choking voice, "Dean" I turned and left for my room, too much affected to wish to see any one. As I passed up the Avenue, I overtook Golonel Marshall, of Kentucky. "Well," he asked, "how recently have you heard from the White House!" At this moment, I answered, "The President is dead!" "My God!" he ejaculated with startling emphasis, "is it possible!" We walked a few moments in profound silence. At last he said—"This is something terrible. A little over a year ago, "This is something terrible the bill, twhen the house in Kentucky, which is incorporation, he said, relatives live. In the course of conversation, he said, washington in one month, and my wife says they'll kill me off in a year; but I think after standing Mexico I can stand Washington.' Now it seems," said Mr. Marshall, "that Mrs. Taylor was right. He has been here but a very little over a year."

At this moment the bell of the State Department tolled forth a solemn peal, which was taken up by other bells, and the melancholy fact of the decease was announced to all.

From the New York Herald, August 2.

\*\*Prom the New York Herald, August 2.\*\*

\*\*Prom The organ of abelitionism and ionirerism in this city contained yesterday in its reading columns the following extraordinary document, which we begont readers to peruse and body, will show that the facts I have stated are the actually nonder upon: existing neets in the history of this affair. I do not speak of them for the purpose of rebuking any body, I speak of them in the language of lamentation; for it is now most evident as it has been to me always, that the only means of obtaining the object which the South has asserted is most desira-ble to her, with respect to the boundaries of California, has been refused by Southern men. It may be that this mornoursel and encouragement at Gazenovia, Mindison county, New York, on Wednesday, 21st of August, 1850. The assuming will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Independence Church, and this meeting will continue through two days. The object aimed at on the occasion will not be simply an exhange of congratulations and an expression of symply an exchange of congratulations and an expression of symply an exchange of congratulations and an expression of symply an exchange of congratulations and an expression of symples are colored population of the country, and to the relationship of the country, and to the cause of impartial freedom and justice! Friends! shall not this be made a grand event? Shall not this be made a grand event? Shall not the they of the "old guard" the delight to look each other in the face once more, and renew delight to look each other in the face once more, and renew delight to look each other in the face once more, and renew delight to look each other in the face once more, and renew delight to look each other in the face once more, and renew delight to look each other in the face once more from every leading the target of the bill, those who have in the target of the bill, those who have in the target of the target of the bill, those who have in the target of the bill, those who have in the target of the believe that the "Old use in the magnification of the country of the magnification of the summing of the mag they would thereby greatly enhance it. I cannot now claim twith all the confidence and all the earnestness with which I would yesterday have urged it. But I do conceive it highly important to the peace of the country that this modification should be accorded to us, and I have therefore risen to tion should be accorded to us, and I have therefore risen to urge, even under the most unpropitious circumstances. But I will say that if California be brought in without any moufication of her boundaries, I at least shall not be responsible for it: I at least shall be free from all responsibility, as I had not only urged this modification of boundary, but had formed an arrangement which would have effected the object. With these remarks, sir, explanatory of my own attitude, and the actual historic facts of the case, I shall cease because the attention of the Sunate.

o occupy the attention of the Senate. Senator Dawson used the following confirmatory lan-

guage on the same occasion: The adjustment biff, sir, met all these difficulties. It was The adjustment bill, sir, met all those difficulties. It was drawn with a view to produce conciliation and restore harmony to the country, as I believe; and it was drawn in a way by which this opposition of the State of Georgia naight have been avoided. I take great piessure in saying that these Senators from the non-slaveholding States who concurred with the South in the proposed compromise for the purpose of meeting every difficulty and quicting every discontent, agreed to limit the boundary of California, and that the line of 35° 30', as proposed by my friend from Mississippi, should be the Southern line. We have been deprived of that; and the question now is, whether we will pursue a session, and every thing passed off in the best spirit. pr, should be the Southern line. We have been deprived of that; and the question now is, whether we will pursue a casion, and every thing passed off in the best spirit, course in Congress that will create still greater discontent and dissatisfication to the South. And here permit too to say, Mr. President, that there is but one remedy which can be approved by all, and that is, by an amicable compromise the approved by all, and that is, by an amicable compromise the provided by telegraph to Mr. Guyers, of St. Louis, an eminent and leading Whig lawyer of Missouri, tendering him

cause it would not be in accordance with the condition of things as existing now. Then I appeal to the patriotism of the whole body, so far as I am individually concerned, that there shall be some concession made to the South, especially when we know that by cartriding the boundaries of Cahfornia to the line of 35° 30′, we leave her perhaps the largest State of the Union—certainly the largest but one.

Now, can it be doubted that, had these amordments been

means at Onter question with a California.

In California Californ These are facts, none of which, I presume the Senator will be disposed at all to controvert. I repeat, that I make no land, whose object and gathering we have heretofore stated, reproaches against the Senator. I have no doubt he has acted from conscientious motives and convictions. I have no doubt of his willingness and ability to meet any responsibility which may result from his course. But having been charged with this bill, as the chairman of the committee who reported it, I thought it right that the country should wisk as well as those of Maio. The Green and the country should be t who reported it. I thought to specific and the circumstances under which it was lost yesterday, wick, as well as those of Maine. The Governor and members of the circumstances under which it was lost yesterday, wick, as well as those of Maine. The Governor and members of the circumstances under which it was lost yesterday, wick, as well as those of Maine were in attendance, and is required to prevent the great and improper influence which the residents of towns now exert on the elections of all the

which we most warmly protest. He repeated, with in- the proceedings appear to have been harmonious and enthucreased zeal and emphasis, that the General Government sintle throughout. would employ all its force to put down a sovereign State, would employ all its force to put down a sovereign State, that, rather than submit to unconstitutional and oppressive legislation, would withdraw from a partnership whose solemn compacts had been violated. This false doctrine, and strong light, as follows:

single State, or the people of any State choose to raise the standard of disunion and to defy the authority of the Union, I am for maintaining the authority of the Union. That is

what I said.

Mr. MASON. That is exactly what I understood the honorable Senator to say—that resistance made under the authority of a State is no further to be respected by the au

authority of a State is no further to be respected by the autorities of the United States than if it were made by a body of individuals on their own score.

Mr. CLAY, (In his seat.) No further; none whatever.

Mr. MASON. Then I understood the Senator's meaning correctly, and stated it so. Now, sir, what is our Government? Is our Government an association of the individual citizens, extending through this broad land from sea to sea, bound by the nets of a majority to be correct into subject to bound by the acts of a majority, to be coerced into submission if they disagree to or refuse obedience to a law? Far from it. We have separately organized States—States that are bound to look to and protect the safety and happiness and welfare of their own people; and if it be true—God forbid the experiment should ever be triedl—but if it be true, that in the Government of the Confederation a power is lodged to coerce the States into submission to their will; if in this Federal Government a power resides to hold the citizen of a State to an obedience paramount to his obedience at

F ... We are requested to state that the letters written by to an application to them by many citizens of this district. oblet form, by Mesars, Colin, Baptist & Nordan, and may be obtained (for circulation) at their office on 11th street,

(opposite the American Hotel,) at \$3 for 50 copies. The President and Directors of the Manasses Gap Rail-Road Company have selected John McD. Goldsborough, Esq., as their Chief Engineer. Mr. G. was the Chief Engineer engaged in the construction of the York and Cumberland Railroad, and his success in that undertaking proved

THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR .- The United States carried, as we have reason to believe they would, without ship Constitution had arrived at Marseilles at last dates. the facer pas of Mr. Pearce, the bill would have been necept. from Genoa, where the store-ship Eric was left, the latter

tion to his own course yesterday upon the subject. Three times was that Senator approached with amendments, containing, I believe, substantially the very object that he was been contained. The containing of the

continued through three days, adjourning on Friday even-

The Convention adopted resolutions, the substance still more fatal practice, are in direct conflict with the principles of our confederacy and the inherent attributes of State sovereignty. Mr. Mason (with whom we regretted to differ on the whole bill) has put this matter in a clear and strong light, as follows: Now Mr. President, one word in regard to what fell from and also a local committee along the line.

Committee of seven be appointed to carry out these objects, my acts. error, in an also a local committee along the line.

of some State tax—and the performance of militia duty in the county, if the person is liable thereto. Further, in regard to persons not born or cared in Virginia, (whether natives of foreign countries, or of other States of this Union,) either much longer residence, or a freehold qualification of sufficient amount, should be required for the right of suffrage. In such cases, we ought to have some assurance of the imagrant having at least interests, if not also sentiments and principles, in common with those of the natives or Virginia renergies, in common with those of the natives or Virginia behind others of the confederacy. We may truly while very unwilling to forfeit the benefits of our existing us was once beautifully said of a renowned lord—

here to the process of compounds of the process in the fallowing proportion and interesting free fallowing the process of the control of the process of the

Manly 164.

HALIFAX.—Five precincts heard from. Col. Joiner is direct votes of the people. For they know well that the direct votes of the people. For they know well that the more according to the elected over the regularly nominated candidates.

EDGECOMBE—One precinct, (Wilson's) Reid 159, Manley 12 degrapes the rain.

Let be subscutent nominal elections by the neonic. The causes of the constitution to the state of the Chion.

DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Bayesweek, Accord 3, 1859. be elected over the regularly nominated candidates.

EDGECOMBE—One precinct, (Wilson's) Reid 159, Many 12; democratic gain.

WAKE—Saunders, Newsom and Rollins elected to the WAKE—Saunders, Newsom and Rollins elected to the Commons: Wesley Jones to the Senate—all Democrats. No change. The vote for Governor stands, Reid 1450, Manley 1979. Wm. H. High elected Shertif.

CUMBERLAND—Reid [D.] 1310; Manley [W.] 600.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Since the foregoing items were put in type, later accounts have been received, which load us to believe that the roll.

MAKE—Saunders, Newsom and Rollins elected to the Commons: Wesley Jones to the Senate—all Democrats. No change is the properties of citizens and ple, when they design, and contidently expect, to usurp and ple, when they design, and contidently expect, to usurp and ple, when they design, and contidently expect, to usurp and strongers assembled about 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 27th ult., in the Lutherth Church at the northern extremity of the town. On motion of J. S. Calvert, the following and every other private citizen, (but who dearly cherishes such right and power), I feel the warmest indignation at the invasions of my rights of suffrage already made by the liean institutions, if the effects were not so serious, and so destructive of the dearest rights of a heretofore free people. If any amendment of the constitution can be made to re-strain this system of enormous abuse and usurpation of the

Messrs. Robinson, Macfarland, Morson and Patton, in reply people's rights and powers, the measure will have my hearty and the numbers of "One of the People," referred to in Mr. Robinson's letter, have been printed together in painty of the people among as many different appointing bodies as the cases ma-admit of. The county courts, when made elective bodies in the manner proposed above, would be unobjectionable as disposers of all offices of which they now have the ap-

as disposars and perhaps others may be added to the list, un-less they can be better provided for otherwise.

In reference to this general and great difficulty—a difficul-ty which we can zearcely hope to have removed entirely—I will venture to suggest a scheme, which possibly might be so ought not to be less than 40 years of age—not then holding any other salaried office or appointment—and should be de-barred from holding any such office, and from again serving in the council of appointment, for a certain time after their then service. The sessions of the council should be annual. carried, as we have reason to believe they would, without the faver pas of Mr. Pearce, the bill would have been necepted by the South? Mr. Butler himself said that though having called there to take in the Turkish Ambassador, Amen having the having called there to take in the Turkish Ambassador, Amen having the having called there to take in the Turkish Ambassador

time of peace. But however conferred, I would have every commission vacated, and new appointments made, (the

trading or joint stock company, or having any interest in the profits thereof, should be prohibited. The frauds of banks (and other joint-stock companies) need testraining—and especially by requiring the individual responsibility of stockholders to a specified extent—and by providing for the punishment of convicted frauds of Presidents and Directors

6. Resolved, That these eminent men who have nobly asserted and maintained, in the councils of the nation, our in-

purishment of convicted frauds of Presidents and Directors of such companies, as misdemeanors or febrales.

The basis of representation should be compounded of the two elements of white population and girect taxation.

The exercise of the right of suffrage ought to be restricted to the county or town in which the voter resides. This is considered to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is considered to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the great and improper influence which is required to prevent the approbation and gratitude this taceting.

7. Resolved, That a copy of the presiding officers to each of our Senators and Representatives in Conneighboring counties, by votes given on county frecholds.

In conclusion, if it were possible for me, in any case, my acts. Nevertheless, should I be convinced of being in error, in any opinion whatever, I trust that neither self-conceit, nor obstinacy, will prevent my acknowledgment of hav-ing received better information. HANOVER, ACGUST 3, 1850. EDMUND RUFFIN.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Voters of the Concention District composed of the States, and boasts that he has never tailed at any election for President, from that time till the present, to vote the Whig ticket. We understand that recently one of his daughters, a lass of eighty years of age, paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in his usual health. We doubt if another such case of longevity can be found in the United States.

States, and boasts that he has never tailed at any election is the daty of the Federal Government to take no further account of State the to secure the state be requested to state be requested to the state be requested to state be requested to the state be requested to state be req counties of Fluranna, Goodhland and Louisa.

where there are so many candidates, and so much of merit the content of the content of the content of the countries of the content of the countries of the coun

For the Enquirer.

We regard the Convention, which will soon assemble, as
the bill was read. It is a bill proposing to Texas and the convention, which will soon assemble, as weal or woe for antions—than any which has trains pired within the limits of Virginia since our deliverance from colonial vassage to our present State policy. Virginia, long esteemed the mother of statesmen and of States, the brightest constellation in the political galaxy, is now a long way behind others of the confederacy. We may truly say of ber

Reid 184: Manly 0.

WAYNE.—All heard from but one precinct; Reid 1035; WAYNE.—Bive precincts heard from. Col. Joiner is strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and most strange, (ii duly considered,) that the regetar and that will mark a new eta in our annuas, or the great of the rich Democrate party had ever been opposed to slavery of the redemocrate party had ever been opposed to slavery of the rich Democrate party had ever the proper of the received party had ever the proper of the received party had ever the growth of growth of growth party had ever the proper of the received party had ever the proper of the received party had ever the growth of growth party had ever the proper of the received party had ever the proper of the received party had ever the growth of growth party had ever the growth of growth party had ever the proper of the proper of the proper of the party h

Dr. J. B. Williamson, Jacob Somers, Hiram Martz, and The President thea, at considerable length and with great

On motion, a committee of infrient were appointed to report a preamble and resolutions. The following gentlemen
composed the Committee: Joseph Salyards, Samuel T.
Walker, J. S. Calvert, John D. Zirkie, W. N. Newman,
George W. Chambers, J. D. Williamson; jr., Jos. R. Sibert,
A. Moifett, W. M. Sibert, A. R. Rude, S. G. Henkel, and S.

During the absence of the committee, J. S. Calvert read letters from the following distinguished gentlemen: Gen. Cass, Hon. James M. Mason, Hon. Richard Parker, Hon. Henry Bedinger, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Hon. Fayette Mc-Mullen, Hon. T. H. Bayly, Hon. James McDowell, Win. Seymour, Esq., Gen. Win. F. Gordon, John Letcher, Esq., and Gorge E. Dencale Esq.

Joseph Salyards, Chairman of the committee of thirteen, reported the following preamble and resolutions for the consistence of the exception.

Whereas, there are subjects of the most grave and serious character at present unsettling opinion and dividing the public councils: And whereas it is not only the privilege but the imperious duty of every good citizen to watch, with anxious concern, the slightest movement which tends to impair, to change, or to subvert principles which he deems immutable, and institutions which he has learned to reverence. While we benieve that the blind enthusiasm arrayed against the interests and the institutions of the South has neither been dieur; d by humanity nor kindled at the altar of patriotions while we greatly analysed the invincible solid which shaped and directed as to serve the two important purposes of him to be a gentleman of high scientific and practical attainments.

The public reception of Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, ex-President of the Venezuelean Republic, took place at New York on Friday afternoon, in accordance with the previous announcements. The military paraded in full force, and made a most imposing display. Various speeches were made on the occasion, and every thing passed off in the best spirit.

A Washington letter states that a message has been despected by telegraph to Mr. Guyers, of St. Louis, an emission, and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent and leading Whig lawyer of Missonri, tendering him ent.

During a thunder storm at Boston, on Thursday, is the trief of the two vacant scats in President Fillmore's Cabinet.

During a thunder storm at Boston, on Thursday, is trief a certain and smaller manber of men, who skill men to generate the struck, and all prestrated face upwards; they were all more of restricted and the restricted of the repole of either the Legislature of Exceptive department of povernment of service of each of the condition of representatives of caching the condition of the power to a good instead of an evil operation.

Now instead of self-constituted "conventions" selecting the carried visits of the propersity and flaspiness. Now instead of the power to a good instead of the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the power to a good instead of the conditions of the condition of peracet tecling, the most fearful menaces and denunciations.
We deprecate these reckless menaces. We shudder at their frequency and violence. We believe there!- not a district in our country so humble or so remote from the seenes of those unfortunate collisions as not to have been thrilled with painour country so hundle or so remote from the seenes of those unfortunate collisions as not to have been thrilled with paintain an interest of the event. And your committee, in the privacy of their humble houses, have not been exempt from these alarming apprehansions. We therefore respectfully recommend to your serious consideration the following resolutions:

which confers weight, character, and stability upon all our imposite lustitutions, is soo lervent and too pure to be prosti-

racy of States, on principles of equality and justice.

5. Resolve!, That we maintain the broad platform of Nonthis subject by the constitution; and that the establishment
by Congress of a boundary line of slavery is utterly adverse
to the spirit of our confederacy.

6. Resolved, That these eminent men who have nobly asserted and maintained, in the councils of the nation, our inviolable rights and privileges, with fearless and eloquent
fidelity, do most richly merit the approbation and graffind
of this tracting.

7. Resolved, That a copy of the presuble and resolutions
and other proceedings be transmitted by the presiding officers to each of our Senators and Representatives in Con-

Hon, Green B. Samuels then addressed the meeting in an interesting and appropriate speech, and concluded by offer-ing the following additional resolutions: solved, That we are determined to adhere to the Uni on of these States, so long as it shall be a Union of equality and justice.

Resolved, That we demounce the proceedings in Charles-

on, South Carelina, which have for their purpose the dis-olution of the Union, as treasonable, and as such deserving

the execution of every patriot in America.

The question upon the passage of the resolutions offered by the Committee of Thirteen was called; when they were again read and submitted to vote, and passed enanimously.

The resolutions of Mr. Samuels were then submitted, and ansend without a dissenting voice

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again in the About four o'clock the meeting reassembled, when a very interesting, calm, and sensible address was delivered by IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For incoming Samuel C. Williams, Esq.,

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Valley Democrat and the papers Permit me to suggest to you, in order to secure the throughout the State be requested to copy the proceedings

MARRIED.

MARRIED in Washing on City, on the 4th instant, by the Rev P ter Lanachan, Mr. CHARLES J. CALCUTT, to MassHANNAH LAWRENCE, both of Norfolk, Virginia.

ITS—Norfolkand Portsmouth papers requested to copy.

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It was a question that involved the peace and happines
of the United States. He had intended in his propose
mensure to deal liberally with Texas. The boundary which
the proposed would not suit every one, but he believed that
it combined many advantages. The bill was partly based
on the bill offered early in the session by the Senator from
Missouri, (Mr. Benton.)
He went on to describe the boundary which he had chosen tain claims. The bill provides that, if the proposition is agreed to b

2. The Northern boundary to commence at the intersec-tion of the 160th degree of West longitude, with the paralle of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude; running thence on that parallel to the 103d degree of West Long Ade; thence South to the 32d parallel of North latitude, and along the parallel to the Rio Grande; and thence down that river

3. Texas to relinquish all claims to territory North boundary proposed, and also all claims under articles of to Texas ten millions in U. S. stock.

5. Five millions reserved to meet payment of Texan bond

The California bill was then taken up and reported to the

Mr. Foote despaired of obtaining any arrendment of the bill favorable to the South. The feilure of the compromis-bill had destroyed hope of this. His duty was discharge. except to vote according to his instructions as he Mr. Foote proceeded in reply, to show that the line of 3 leg. 30 min, would have been adopted if the other portion

be carried into the common treasury, and thus have its expenses paid from it.

Mr. Phelps made some remarks in favor of making the appropriations in the bill specific—that is of appropriations on mich for each cause of expenditure, instead of appropriating the appropriation as \$5,215,167 in the lump, by the service of the Department. He argued that the appropriations in the aggregate enabled the Postmuster General to cut out from any brain h of the service, and to apply it to end in the appropriation the aggregate enabled the Postmuster General to cut out from any brain h of the service, and to apply it to end in the appropriate aggregate enabled the Postmuster General to cut of the service and to apply it to end any the service and the appropriate approach the country swarps of services are the services. ing through the country swarms of special agents as else

Mr. Jones of Tennessee said he had prepared an amend with the estimates of the Postmaster General. with the estimates of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Green made some remarks to show that the PostOffice
Department had never supported itself. That although there
was an apparent surplus, yet no such surplus would appear
if all the expenses of the Department were paid out of the
corresponding the Postmann. He showed the if all the expenses of the Department were paid out of the revenue of the Post Office Department. He showed that some \$250,000 annually are paid out of the common treasury for auditor and clerks, &c., or that department. He made some remarks against the foreign mail service, maintaining

totional.
On motion by Mr. White the committee rose. On motion the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. stilities commenced between Denmark and the Duchie THE AMERICAN MINISTER DEMANDED HIS PASSPORTS Decline in Cotton-Advance in Breadstuffs. The steamer Combria, which sailed from Liverpoel on the

27th altimo arrived at Halifax on Tuesday. The followin is a summary of her news: Cotton had declined an eighth of a penny since the sailin of the preceding steamer. Flour had advanced six pene-per barrel, and corn and wheat had also advanced. This im-provement in breadstuffs is attributed to the appearance, in

mitigated form, of the potato blight, both in England an reland.
The news of the death of President Taylor produced great sensation in England. The leading journals devo much space to a review of his character and military achiev ments. At a large meeting of American citizens, held i London, over which the American Minister presided, a seri-

London, over which the American Minister presided, a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, expressive of their sense of the great loss their country has sustained, and of their symmathy with his family.

The political news from England possesses no feature of striking importance in Parliament.

The Portuguese Government having declined to accede to the demands of the American Minister, he has demanded his passports. The American squadron had sailed for Tangues Mr. Clay intended to leave Lisbon on the 15th ultimo.

Havilities have not ally commenced between Demands. Hostilities have actually commenced between Decoar and the Duckies, the latter having been declared by the for mer in a state of blockade. There was an action on 21st between a man of war and German steamer, in wh

the former suffered considerably, and was forced to reliable bestile armies on land, at the latest dates, were face, and it was apprehended that a severe conflict woo PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE LATE To take place in Richmond, on Saturday, August 10th, 1 On Wednesday evening, the 7th August, pursuent to

weather On motion, Arc. ibald Pleasants, Esq., was Chairman, and Wm. F. Watsen, Secretary. After tense from the various representatives of the different secret and companies present, the following resolutions were:

inter continuous partiantes, abstract questions, or territorial difficulties.

2. Resolved, That we have witnessed with feelings of deep target that altra and facastical spirit which regins in our national legislature on the subject of abvery; that it tends to subvert our free institutions; that it is hoselle to the principal day, and that the Chief Marshal be requested to be subvert our free institutions; that it is hoselle to the principal day, and that the Chief Marshal be requested to be subverted in the chief Marshal be requested to be subverted in the chief Marshal be requested to be subverted in the chief Marshal be requested to be subverted in the chief Marshal be requested to be subverted in the chief Marshal and the chief Marshal be requested to be subverted in the chief Marshal and the chief the services of one or more Ministers of the Gospel, in Paside and follow the energy at the African Church wif

Who captro led captivity,
Who cold dile grave of incluy.
And took the time from Death
13- Alabama papers requested to capy

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